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# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: January 9, 1953

B.A.E.

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.) '53

JANUARY 1, 1953

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

## GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS

CROP	: Jan. 1 average 1942-51 :		: January 1, 1952 :		: January 1, 1953 :	
	Percent	: 1,000	Percent	: 1,000	Percent	: 1,000
	1/	: bushels	1/	: bushels	1/	: bushels
Corn for grain.	75.2	2,053,378	72.3	1,892,173	72.4	2,173,205
Wheat.....	35.9	381,912	34.1	334,518	30.9	399,412
Oats.....	62.6	820,959	64.0	845,476	62.4	791,661
Barley.....	47.4	147,050	48.8	124,046	43.7	99,177
Rye.....	36.3	11,300	30.4	6,472	22.8	3,627
Flaxseed.....	2/24.4	2/ 10,601	33.6	11,650	31.4	9,720
Sorghum grain..	2/40.3	2/ 58,315	32.8	52,474	28.7	23,906
Soybeans.....	2/29.0	2/ 62,094	36.9	104,167	28.0	81,731
Hay.....	68.8	3/ 69,537	67.7	3/ 73,088	65.3	3/ 68,193

## COMPARATIVE DATA FOR PREVIOUS QUARTERS

CROP	Oct. 1, 1951	Apr. 1, 1952	July 1, 1952	Oct. 1, 1952
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn for grain.	312,867	1,052,666	599,740	171,375
Wheat.....	474,667	197,895	63,079	510,819
Oats.....	1,107,854	519,236	245,772	1,006,932
Barley.....	171,065	77,962	38,046	132,890
Rye.....	10,364	3,441	1,593	6,494
Flaxseed.....	20,899	9,210	4,209	13,303
Sorghum grain..	7,815	-----	-----	5,803
Soybeans.....	2,675	60,095	5,864	1,958
	May 1,	May 1,		
	Average 1942-51	1952		
Hay.....	3/ 15,443	3/ 14,958		

1/Percent of preceding crop. 2/Short-time average. 3/1,000 tons.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JANUARY 1, 1953  
(Continued)

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION <sup>1/</sup>			
	Average	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50			1952
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines.....	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,350
Grapefruit.....	51,222	46,580	40,500	37,440
Lemons.....	12,614	13,450	12,800	13,100

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1951	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1941-50		
	Million pounds			Millions		
November.....	7,680	7,611	7,797	3,188	4,345	4,510
December.....	7,944	7,797	8,176	3,708	4,793	5,063
Jan. - Dec. Incl.	116,738	115,591	114,836	54,090	59,356	61,473

<sup>1/</sup>Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

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*Charles F. Brannan*

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 9, 1953

January 1, 1953

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## GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1953

The total tonnage of feed grains remaining on farms January 1, 1953 was smaller than on January 1 of any of the peak years 1949-51, but larger than last year and in most years prior to 1949. With fewer animal units to be fed during the rest of the feeding season than last year, the amount available per animal unit is larger than in most past years, but the geographic distribution of the supply leaves something to be desired. However, some adjustments have been made in the drought areas by reductions in livestock and continuing inshipments of feed and hay.

Stocks of 2,173 million bushels of corn on farms are 6 percent larger than average and 15 percent larger than a year earlier. But the 792 million bushels of oats is slightly below average and the 99 million bushels of barley and 24 million bushels of sorghum grain are each well below average. Hay stocks of 68 million tons are 2 percent below average and 7 percent less than a year ago.

Wheat stocks of 399 million bushels are nearly a fifth larger than on January 1, 1952, and slightly larger than average. Rye stocks of only 3.6 million bushels are the smallest in the 20 years of record, only a third of average. The 9.7 million bushels of flaxseed on farms are below the average for 1948-51 when production and stocks were relatively large. Soybean stocks of 82 million bushels are much larger than average, reflecting the near-record production. Movement from farms has been unusually heavy as a result of the early harvest this season, so that farm stocks are smaller than the last two years.

Factors likely to affect 1953 crop production have been less than satisfactory in much of the country. Dry conditions were favorable for harvesting 1952 crops. On the other hand, these conditions made fall plowing slow and difficult and created a hazard for fall-sown crops until snow and rain came in most areas during the latter half of November. Precipitation continued into early January. Surface soil moisture is now mostly adequate, except in drier portions of the Great Plains. But subsoil moisture is short throughout the Great Plains and wheat areas of the Pacific Northwest, also in scattered portions of the drought area from Missouri and Arkansas eastward to the Atlantic, where winter precipitation is likely to correct the situation. It is too early yet for appraisal of the snow pack in the Rocky Mountains which furnishes irrigation water, but accumulations to date are less than the large supplies a year ago. Farmers report that continued competition from industry and the armed services is keeping the farm labor supply tight. All available supplies of fertilizer are likely to be used in 1953, and more probably would be used if available. Fall-sown grains, pasture and hay crops are making fairly good progress, but in some areas are in poor condition, especially in some important winter wheat sections.

An acreage of winter wheat nearly a tenth larger than average and almost as large as in either of the two previous years was sown this fall and early winter. A large part of this acreage, however, was sown under unfavorable conditions, in seedbeds low in moisture. Much was "dusted in", and rainfall was inadequate until mid-November. When surface moisture came then, thin stands revived and thickened, much of the seed in dry seedbeds sprouted and emerged, and resumption of seeding in southerly portions brought acreages nearly up to intentions. Growth has been slow in all areas and it is only recently that wheat has been large enough to furnish

grazing in parts of the Southwest. The crop is extremely vulnerable to winter killing and acreage losses are expected to be heavy, especially if severe weather comes before snow cover is sufficient to protect the plants. Currently, condition of winter wheat continues precarious in the Great Plains and the Pacific Northwest, fair to satisfactory in the Mountain States and California, and about as usual in the North Central region, ranging up to good in Illinois and Michigan and in much of the South. There is little general information yet to encourage hope that the December 1 estimate of production will be exceeded.

Nearly a billion bushels of wheat has moved from farms since harvest, when the supply was 1,355 million bushels. The larger part of this movement was in the July-September quarter, with that in the October-December quarter below average. This 6-months movement from farms was exceeded only in the latter half of 1947 and 1948. Despite this, farm stocks of 399 million bushels are relatively large for the date.

Feed grains also have moved more slowly from farms than in the last 3 seasons. Disappearance of a billion bushels of corn in the October-December quarter was less than in any of the last 3 years, although more than in most previous years. Disappearance of about 722 million bushels of oats from farms since harvest is at about the usual rate in recent years. Because of the small 1952 crops of barley and sorghum grain, both disappearance to date and current stocks are small. But the total of 76.6 million tons of feed grains on farms January 1 provides adequate supplies for the decreased numbers of livestock to be fed and is likely to leave a margin for building up carry-over stocks, with all of the increase in corn. Hay stocks of 68 million tons are nearly up to average, although smaller than on January 1 of the past 2 years. Hay-December disappearance of 51 million tons from the supply of over 119 million tons is about the same as in 1946. These two years exceed any other of record. This heavy movement from farms reflects shipments to drought areas where use has been heavy to date to offset lack of grazing. Western range pastures in most areas yielded little grazing in December, partly because of dry conditions, partly because of snow cover in northerly areas, resulting in heavy drains on supplemental feeds and hay. A December storm caused some shrinkage of livestock, but no unusual death loss.

Egg production in December topped by 6 percent the old record set last December. In 1952, total production was 4 percent larger than in 1951, the previous high mark. This increase is largely due to the record outturn of 178 eggs per layer, although the number of layers was more than 1 percent larger than in 1952. In December, however, the number of layers was 1 percent less than a year earlier. Milk production in December topped by a narrow margin that in December 1942 and 1944, the previous high record outputs. Production in 1952 reached the relatively high total of nearly 115 billion pounds, almost as much as in 1951. During December generally mild weather and liberal feeding resulted in a heavy milk flow, with the average of 15.48 pounds per cow on January 1, 1953 setting a new record for the date.

Relatively large fresh market supplies of commercial vegetables will be available during the winter -- 6 percent more than last winter and 10 percent above



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the 1949-51 comparable average. Of the 20 winter vegetables covered by the estimates, tonnages will be larger than a year earlier for cabbage, carrots and lettuce, especially, also for beets, tomatoes, cucumbers and sweet corn. Reduced tonnages of celery, snap beans, escarole, broccoli, spinach, shallots and green peppers are in prospect, and of the 6 others supplies will be about the same as a year ago.

At this early stage, some factors are appearing which are likely to slightly reduce acreages of crops for harvest in 1953. Among these is the pasture and grasslands program which is sweeping the country. The precarious condition of winter wheat is expected to result in heavy abandonment of this crop, but much of the acreage is likely to be replanted to other crops. The increasing cost of producing crops, including high wages for hired labor, as compared with decreasing prices for crops and livestock, and the uncertain farm labor supply, will tend to reduce the acreage cropped, even with more farm equipment available. On the other hand, it seems likely that more fertilizer will be used, that increasing mechanization may improve the care of crops and timeliness of farm operations, and with the smaller acreages the better lands will be retained in crops, so that yields per acre may continue the upward trend of recent years.

**CORN STOCKS ON FARMS:** Stocks of corn on farms January 1, 1953 are estimated at 2,173 million bushels. This is 15 percent larger than the 1,892 million bushels on farms a year ago, 6 percent more than the 1942-51 average and the fourth largest farm stocks on record for that date. The current stocks represent 72 percent of the United States production of corn for grain, virtually the same as a year ago. The average is 75 percent.

Disappearance from farms, during the October-December 1952 quarter, was 1,000 million bushels, 4 percent smaller than last year, but only 2 percent below average. The disappearance of 796 million bushels in the important Corn Belt States was only about 1 percent above last year. States in the east end of the Belt, where supplies were considerably above a year ago, showed a larger relative disappearance for the quarter than did States in the Western North Central area where all except Iowa and Missouri showed less. In the Atlantic States, disappearance during the quarter was one-tenth larger than average. Droughty conditions curtailed production in 1952 in several South Central and South Atlantic States where a larger portion than usual of the crop was either used early or sold.

As usual, the bulk of the Nation's farm stocks on January 1 were in the 12 North Central States; however, this year the 1,873 million bushels held by farmers in this region represented 86 percent of the U. S. total, compared with the average of only 79 percent. January 1 farm stocks in Iowa were the largest on record for that date, mainly because of the large 1952 crop. Holdings in all other States in this region except in Indiana, Kansas and North Dakota were larger than at the corresponding time last year.

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WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms January 1, 1953, estimated at 399 million bushels, are the third largest of record for the date--exceeded only on January 1, 1943 and January 1, 1948. Current stocks are nearly one-fifth larger than the 335 million bushels on farms a year earlier and are slightly larger than the average of 382 million bushels. The large crop produced in 1952, decreased export demand and apprehension among wheat producers regarding prospective production in 1953 are important factors contributing to the relatively large holdings on farms. As of November 15, 1952, a total of 69 million bushels of farm stored wheat had been placed under Government commodity loans.

Disappearance of wheat from farm storage between October 1, 1952 and January 1, 1953 was 111 million bushels, the smallest for the period since 1940. This compares with about 140 million bushels moved from or used on farms during the corresponding period a year ago and the average disappearance of 151 million bushels. Current farm stocks represent 30.9 percent of the 1952 crop compared with 34.1 percent of the 1951 crop held on farms January 1, 1952 and the 10-year average of approximately 36 percent. In the spring wheat producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota, the quantity of wheat currently stored on farms is materially smaller than a year ago. In a number of important winter wheat States stocks are considerably above those of a year ago. In Kansas, farm stored wheat at 98 million bushels was the second largest of record and compares with only 23 million bushels stored on Kansas farms a year earlier.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms January 1, 1953 are estimated at 792 million bushels. This compares with 845 million bushels on farms January 1, 1952, and the average for the date of 821 million bushels. Farm stocks in the important producing North Central States, which accounted for 67 percent of all oats stocks on farms January 1, amounted to 686 million bushels. This is 51 million bushels, or 7 percent below farm oats stocks a year earlier. Most other sections show larger stocks on farms than one year ago; the South Atlantic States have 4 percent more stocks, South Central States stocks are 62 percent larger and stocks in the West are 8 percent larger. In the North Atlantic group, stocks on farms January 1 this year were 27 percent smaller. Dry weather in September and October and killing frost in late October reduced grazing conditions in this area, resulting in more than the usual disappearance. Production in this latter group of States in 1952 was below that of 1950 and 1951. The State reporting the largest quantity of oats stocks on farms was Iowa with 136 million bushels. Following in order are: Minnesota, 133 million bushels; Wisconsin, 89 million; and Illinois, 78 million. These States account for 55 percent of total United States oats stocks on January 1.

A total of 215 million bushels of oats moved from farms during the last quarter of 1952. This was a decrease of approximately 47 million bushels below the October-December disappearance one year ago and reflects to some extent the large corn crop this year and the comparatively mild fall weather over the country.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Only 99 million bushels of barley remained on farms January 1, 1953. This was 25 million bushels less than a year ago, nearly a third below average and the smallest January 1 stocks since 1938. Holdings reflected the comparatively small 1952 production. In the 3 heavy producing States of California, North Dakota and Minnesota, January 1 stocks amounted to 47 million bushels, compared with 61 million a year earlier. Stocks were slightly larger than on January 1, 1952 in the South Atlantic and South Central States, but much smaller in the North Central and slightly smaller in the West.

Disappearance of 34 million bushels of barley from farms in the October-December quarter of 1952 was much the smallest for the period in the 14 years of comparable record.



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**RYE STOCKS ON FARMS:** Stocks of rye on farms January 1, 1953 totaled 3,627,000 bushels, the lowest for the date during 20 years of record. The previous low mark was 3,864,000 bushels on January 1, 1947. Stocks were a little more than half as large as the 6,472,000 bushels remaining on farms a year earlier and only a third as large as the average for January 1. An unusually small acreage and low yields in the Northern Plains and Northwestern States due to dry weather contributed to a short crop this year and indirectly to the relatively small quantity of rye in farm storage.

Rye stocks remaining on farms are estimated at 22.8 percent of the 1952 crop, compared with 30.4 percent of the 1951 crop on January 1, 1952 and the 10-year average of 36.3 percent. Disappearance of rye from farms during the October-December quarter was 2,867,000 bushels, the smallest of record. During the corresponding quarter a year earlier, estimated disappearance was 3,892,000 bushels. Nearly half of total farm stocks of rye was held in North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, and one-fourth was in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Oklahoma.

**SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS:** Only about 24 million bushels of sorghum grain remained on farms January 1, 1953. This is less than half of the 52.5 million bushels on farms a year ago and the 1945-51 average of 58.3 million bushels. Much of the reduction in stocks from a year ago resulted from the drought in 1952 when production was only slightly more than half of the 1951 crop. But decreased corn production in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado also contributed to increased feeding of sorghum grain this fall. Nebraska, on the other hand with good crops of both sorghum grain and corn, had stocks of 1.4 million bushels this January compared with 1.1 million bushels a year ago. These estimates of farm stocks of sorghum grain are prepared as a project under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

The disappearance of 55 million bushels of sorghum grain from farms in the October-December period of 1952 was considerably below the 115.5 million bushels for the comparable period last year. However, disappearance represented 73 percent of the available farm supply on October 1 in contrast to 69 percent of last year's much larger October supply.

**SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS:** Stocks of soybeans on farms January 1, 1953 amounted to 82 million bushels. This is about one-fifth less than the record of 104 million bushels on farms January 1 a year ago or the 102 million bushels on January 1, 1950, but otherwise the largest January 1 stocks since records began in 1945.

From a total supply of 294 million bushels on October 1, 1952 (1952 production of 292 million plus 2 million bushels carry-over) 212 million bushels disappeared from farms in the October-December quarter. This exceeds the previous high of 199 million bushels for October-December 1950. For the same period last year, 181 million bushels moved from farms. One of the factors contributing to the heavy disappearance was the exceptionally early harvest in all of the major producing areas. Considerable quantities actually moved from farms to processors and commercial storage before October 1, and are included in the apparent disappearance for the October-December quarter.

Nearly 75 million bushels of the farm stocks are in the North Central States, with Illinois alone accounting for about 20 million bushels. Iowa has 18 million bushels, or almost one-half of the 1952 production in that State, still on farms. Indiana has about 12 million bushels on farms, Minnesota nearly 8 million and Ohio 7 million.



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FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of flaxseed on farms January 1 are estimated at 9,720,000 bushels, approximately a third of the 1952 production. A year ago stocks were considerably larger, totaling 11,650,000 bushels but this quantity was also about a third of the larger 1951 production. January 1 farm stocks of flaxseed for the 4 years, 1948-51, averaged 10,601,000 bushels. Ninety-seven percent of the total, or 9,445,000 bushels, were on farms in the Dakotas and Minnesota. North Dakota farmers held 4,803,000 bushels, about one-half of the U.S. total, with Minnesota and South Dakota farmers holding 2,830,000 and 1,822,000 bushels respectively. Disappearance of flaxseed from farms during the October-December quarter totaled 3,583,000 bushels compared with 9,249,000 bushels during the same period in 1951. Estimates of flaxseed stocks are prepared as a project under the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (RMA, Title II).

HAY STOCKS: The farm stocks of hay on January 1, 1953 were 68 million tons compared with 73 million a year ago but only a little below average. During the past 10 years January 1 farm stocks have ranged from 65 to 75 million tons. Large quantities had already been fed from the 1952 crop because of lack of usual summer and fall grazing in dry areas. This left January 1 stocks rather low compared with the livestock to be fed.

Indicated use of hay from May 1 to December 31, 1952 was 51.2 million tons, the largest in 16 years of record, but barely exceeding that used in the same months in 1946. The very dry weather in much of the South and Southwest in 1952 so limited grazing that much supplemental feeding was necessary and surplus hay in States farther north was drawn on to eke out the meager supplies. By January 1, 1953 most of the States between the Appalachians and the Rockies had smaller hay stocks than on January 1, 1952. On the other hand, hay stocks in several North Central States were approximately average or larger. Hay stocks in the 11 far western States generally were larger than a year ago.

CITRUS: Early and mid-season oranges are estimated at a total of 57.8 million boxes, only slightly more than the 1951-52 crop but 21 percent above average. Valencia oranges are forecast at 62.8 million boxes--3 percent above last season and 15 percent above average. Utilization of oranges through December this season totaled about 19 million boxes, the same as for last season. This leaves about 102 million boxes available after January 1, 1953 compared with 99 million available after January 1, 1952. Grapefruit are placed at 37.4 million boxes--8 percent less than last season and 27 percent less than average. Utilization of grapefruit through December 1952 totaled about 10 million boxes compared with about 9 million used through December 1951. Approximately 27.5 million boxes were available after January 1, 1953, about 4 million less than on January 1, 1952. California lemons are forecast at 13.1 million boxes--up 2 percent from the 1951-52 crop and up 4 percent from average.

In Florida prospects for early and mid-season oranges declined during the month and the crop is now estimated at 42 million boxes--one million less than a month earlier and 1.8 million less than last season. Florida Valencias are forecast at 34 million boxes--800,000 boxes less than last season. Grapefruit are forecast at 32 million boxes--one million less than on December 1 and 4 million less than total production last season. Although prospects for production declined, the cool and dry weather during December was favorable for maturing of early oranges and grapefruit. Color and quality have been very good. Utilization of both oranges and grapefruit to January 1 was greater than during the same period a year earlier, despite the smaller crops this season.



Texas growing conditions were favorable during December and trees of all ages are in good condition. The citrus area received rain during late November and December. Moisture supplies are adequate at present but the supply of irrigation water is still short. A considerable acreage of new plantings has been set and nursery stock is available for continued active planting this spring. Oranges are estimated at one million boxes and grapefruit at 400,000 boxes compared with the average of 3.6 million boxes of oranges and 16.8 million boxes of grapefruit.

Arizona oranges are estimated at one million boxes and grapefruit at 2.7 million boxes--both above last season.

California weather continued favorable for citrus crops during December. There was considerable rain in most producing areas. Harvest of Navel in Central and Northern California is more than half completed but just started in southern counties. Fruit has been of good color and quality. Navel and miscellaneous oranges are forecast at 14.6 million boxes, Valencias at 28 million and all grapefruit at 2.3 million--each above last season but below average.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** In the first weeks of 1952, production by the Nation's milking herds surged to a new high off-season level that brought the total milk output for the year just short of the 115 billion-pound mark. For December, milk production on farms is estimated at 8,176 million pounds, 5 percent more than in December a year ago and slightly surpassing the month's previous peak of 8,147 million pounds set in 1942 and equaled in 1944. On the basis of current monthly estimates for all 12 months of 1952, milk production totaled 114.8 billion pounds compared with 115.6 billion pounds in 1951, and a range between 112.7 billion and 119.8 billion per year over the preceding decade. The 1952 annual total is tentative pending a more detailed review of the number of milk cows and milk production per cow by States, the results of which will be issued in a special report on milk production on February 13.

Generally mild weather and liberal feeding of milk cows during December encouraged a very high rate of milk flow. At the beginning of 1953, milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents produced an average of 15.48 pounds of milk per cow per day, a new high for January 1. Production per cow was 6 percent above the previous high record for the date set in 1950 which was almost equaled a year ago, and was 16 percent above the 1942-51 average of 13.32 pounds for January 1. In the North Central region, milk production per cow was about 10 percent higher than on the same date a year ago, in the North Atlantic and South Central States was slightly higher, and in the South Atlantic and Western regions about the same. In all regions, production per cow was substantially above the 10-year average for January 1, ranging from 9 percent above in the South Central group of States to 18 percent higher in the 3 Northern regions. The percentage of milk cows reported in production declined much less than usual from December 1 to January 1 and on the latter date averaged 66.6 percent. This is the highest percentage milked for January 1 in more than 10 years. Regionally, the percentage milked was higher than a year ago in all areas except the West but was still moderately below average in the South Central.

In 20 of the 30 States for which production estimates are currently available December 1952 milk production was higher than a year earlier, and in 5 additional States it was the same. Largest increases -- 11 percent and 9 percent, respectively -- were recorded in the important western Great Lake dairy States of Minnesota and Wisconsin. In Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan, milk output was up 7 or

8 percent over production in December a year ago, and increases of 6 to 8 percent were recorded in a group of South Central States where improved pasture feed and liberal supplemental rations appear to have overcome the substantial reduction in milk flow caused by droughts last summer. In 11 States a new high December milk output was set in 1952. These include Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Utah, and California.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1941-50 AVERAGE, 1951 AND 1952

		Monthly total			Daily average per capita		
Month	Average	1951	1952	1952	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50			1951	1941-50		
		Million pounds		Percent	Pounds		
Jan.	8,284	8,289	8,178	99	1.90	1.75	1.69
Feb.	8,115	8,027	8,170	102	2.04	1.87	1.80
Mar.	9,567	9,662	9,494	98	2.19	2.03	1.96
Apr.	10,378	10,215	10,129	99	2.45	2.21	2.16
May	12,348	12,164	12,049	99	2.82	2.55	2.48
June	12,385	12,212	11,956	98	2.92	2.64	2.54
July	11,663	11,436	11,039	97	2.66	2.39	2.26
Aug.	10,596	10,505	10,210	97	2.41	2.19	2.09
Sept.	9,201	9,145	9,060	99	2.16	1.97	1.92
Oct.	8,577	8,528	8,578	101	1.95	1.77	1.76
Nov.	7,680	7,611	7,797	102	1.80	1.63	1.65
Dec.	7,944	7,797	8,176	105	1.80	1.62	1.67
Year	116,738	115,591	114,836	99	2.26	2.05	2.00

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

		Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.			Dec.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec.
State	average	1951	1952	1952	State	average	1951	1952	1952	State	average
	1941-50					1941-50					
Million pounds					Million pounds						
N.J.	82	89	85	89	W.Va.	55	53	55	53		
Pa.	384	423	413	442	N.C.	108	121	125	125		
Ohio	344	348	389	377	S.C.	43	43	42	42		
Ind.	253	251	258	259	Ky.	137	149	150	141		
Ill.	383	328	331	354	Tenn.	142	150	164	159		
Mich.	365	380	398	408	Ala.	94	93	96	99		
Wis.	944	961	906	1,049	Miss.	88	89	92	96		
Minnr.	620	555	506	616	Okla.	141	113	108	106		
Iowa	440	378	372	391	Tex.	256	219	225	232		
Mo.	253	252	261	255	Mont.	41	33	33	33		
N.Dak.	110	95	91	99	Idaho	87	81	83	81		
S.Dak.	96	79	76	82	Utah	48	50	49	53		
Nebr.	161	132	126	130	Wash.	124	121	114	115		
Kans.	199	167	165	170	Oreg.	83	78	80	78		
Va.	124	139	150	143	Calif.	408	452	448	459		
					Other						
					States	1,331	1,375	1,406	1,440		
					U.S.	7,944	7,797	7,797	8,176		

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.



On the other hand, substantially reduced numbers of milk cows on farms held total milk output below average for December in a number of Central, Great Plains, and Western States. In Nebraska and Oklahoma, December 1952 production was the lowest for the month in about two decades, the period for which records are available. In West Virginia and Montana production equalled the previous low.

**POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION:** Farm flocks laid 5,063,000,000 eggs in December -- 6 percent more than in December 1951 and a record for the month. Egg production was at a record high level in all regions of the country except the South Central, where it was exceeded only by the record production of 1949. Increases from December 1951 were 13 percent in the North Atlantic, 9 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the West North Central States.

For the year 1952, egg production totaled 61,473,000,000 eggs -- 4 percent above 1951. About two-thirds of this increase was due to a higher rate of lay and one-third to an increase in number of layers.

The rate of egg production in December was 13.2 eggs per layer, compared with 12.4 in December 1951 and the average of 9.4 eggs. The rate was at record levels in all regions of the country. Increases from December 1951 were 10 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic, 9 percent in the East North Central, 7 percent in the South Central, 5 percent in the West North Central and 1 percent in the West.

**HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS  
 AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1**

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
------	-------------------	---------------------	---------------------	-------------------	------------------	---------	------------------

**HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1**

	Thousands						
1942-51 (Av.)	56,911	79,123	115,968	37,130	79,947	36,561	401,640
1952	65,860	77,756	107,159	37,215	63,701	39,578	391,269
1953	67,876	76,604	102,156	36,390	60,532	39,254	382,812

**PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1**

	Thousands						
1942-51 (Av.)	4,624	6,914	11,787	6,362	11,721	3,904	45,312
1952	4,735	4,266	5,573	5,366	8,576	3,440	31,956
1953	3,916	2,827	4,730	4,531	6,392	2,379	24,775

**POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1**

	Thousands						
1942-51 (Av.)	61,535	86,037	127,754	43,492	87,668	40,466	446,953
1952	70,595	82,022	112,732	42,581	72,277	43,018	423,225
1953	71,792	79,431	106,886	40,921	66,924	41,633	407,587

**EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1**

	Number						
1942-51 (Av.)	43.8	36.3	33.2	25.5	21.5	36.5	32.7
1952	47.4	44.6	43.2	31.8	28.9	44.9	41.0
1953	51.7	48.7	46.5	35.4	29.7	46.6	44.2

1/Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 9, 1953

January 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

The annual rate per layer on hand during 1952 was 178 eggs, compared with 175 in 1951 and the 1941-50 average of 155 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 382,253,000 layers in December -- 1 percent less than in December 1951. Decreases in number of layers from December 1951 of 4 percent in the West North Central and South Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic, more than offset an increase of 3 percent in the North Atlantic States. There were no changes in the East North Central and the West. Numbers of layers on January 1, 1953 were 2 percent less than a year ago.

Potential layers on farms January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 407,587,000 -- 4 percent less than a year earlier and 9 percent below the average. Holdings were below last year in all regions of the country except the North Atlantic, where they increased 2 percent. Decreases were 3 percent in the East North Central and the West, 4 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North Central and 7 percent in the South Central States.

There were 24,775,000 pullets not of laying age on farms January 1, the smallest number in 23 years of record -- 22 percent less than a year ago and 45 percent below the average. Holdings were below those of last year in all regions of the country. Decreases were 34 percent in the East North Central, 31 percent in the West, 25 percent in the South Central, 17 percent in the North Atlantic, 16 percent in the South Atlantic and 15 percent in the West North Central States.

Pullets not of laying age represented 6 percent of the total potential layers on January 1, compared with 8 percent last year and the average of 10 percent.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-December averaged 46.6 cents per dozen, compared with 51.1 cents a year earlier and 57.7 cents in 1950. Egg prices decreased 5.3 cents a dozen during the month ending December 15 compared with an average increase of 0.4 cent. Shell egg markets were irregular during December. Egg prices on Eastern and mid-Western markets declined early in the month, recovered by mid-month then dropped sharply on the last day of the month. Prices on Pacific Coast markets were unchanged to irregularly higher. Large eggs were in ample supply while mediums were scarcer as receipts declined seasonally.

Farmers received an average of 26.4 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-December, compared with 24.7 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 22.1 cents and commercial broilers 29.6 cents, compared with 23.3 and 25.7 cents, respectively, in mid-December last year. Live poultry markets in December were steady to firm on larger sized chickens, including roasters, pullets, capons and hens, and weak on broilers. A relatively light demand for broilers plus plentiful supplies resulted in a price decline of 4 to 5 cents per pound in most major producing areas.

Turkey prices on December 15 averaged 34.6 cents a pound, live weight, compared with 39.6 cents a year earlier. Live turkey markets were firm and prices tended moderately higher during December. Supplies were relatively light with demand stimulated by a good outlet for fresh killed stock. Dressed and ready-to-cook turkey markets were irregular. Prices on dressed turkeys advanced up to mid-month when weakness developed. The cumulative total of United States Department of Agriculture purchases under the surplus removal program through December 29 was 47 million pounds.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-December was \$4.08 per 100 pounds, compared with \$4.09 in mid-November and \$4.22 in December last year. The December egg-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were less favorable and the chicken-feed ratio more favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 9, 1953

January 1, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

Corn for grain				Wheat			Oats		
State	Average:	1952	1953	Average:	1952	1953	Average:	1952	1953
	1942-51:			1942-51:			1942-51:		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	57	51	21	---	---	---	2,347	3,762	1,771
N.H.	69	64	58	---	---	---	171	135	108
Vt.	83	98	67	---	---	---	394	939	832
Mass.	193	231	193	---	---	---	124	136	82
R.I.	30	31	73	---	---	---	22	22	22
Conn.	283	232	170	---	---	---	116	89	84
N.Y.	4,833	5,855	9,271	3,342	3,302	4,757	16,009	24,281	20,228
N.J.	4,555	5,954	6,318	489	716	600	853	1,065	707
Pa.	34,726	39,235	42,627	6,771	5,273	6,084	16,027	20,374	13,356
Ohio	118,168	105,621	125,472	12,820	7,548	12,122	27,083	28,931	28,150
Ind.	154,206	170,081	164,323	4,957	2,353	4,805	27,824	28,928	30,161
Ill.	325,374	349,924	376,014	3,765	2,337	2,914	26,005	81,960	73,293
Mich.	36,758	48,730	58,921	10,376	10,780	16,034	35,463	40,924	34,534
Wis.	43,985	46,542	67,222	1,427	1,021	993	81,002	101,744	89,033
Minn.	136,007	125,024	169,378	11,094	10,612	8,839	114,791	140,424	132,961
Iowa	420,306	328,442	520,643	1,142	313	644	134,434	129,208	136,313
Mo.	104,378	98,572	109,276	3,857	2,689	1,583	27,836	18,584	15,235
N.Dak.	6,042	4,570	3,827	81,672	90,354	62,013	49,312	41,472	34,489
S.Dak.	64,775	43,920	60,348	25,154	36,074	19,790	62,257	76,801	66,869
Nebr.	174,727	138,018	190,537	29,692	23,239	37,579	40,021	39,530	30,307
Kans.	45,592	35,167	27,258	64,358	22,700	98,441	17,820	8,434	9,978
Del.	3,039	3,855	4,640	203	95	158	66	110	65
Md.	11,050	10,962	12,064	922	645	698	601	931	940
Va.	25,313	27,431	19,800	2,371	1,874	1,898	1,900	2,313	2,312
W.Va.	7,128	4,663	5,337	668	477	530	1,236	1,115	988
N.C.	41,957	44,416	31,747	2,051	3,246	2,322	3,238	4,784	3,551
S.C.	18,787	19,450	12,285	419	495	515	3,733	4,838	5,238
Ga.	29,599	25,336	16,229	439	233	469	2,575	1,647	3,250
Fla.	3,335	3,881	3,170	---	---	---	55	50	108
Ky.	53,034	52,863	40,380	449	196	209	972	853	832
Tenn.	43,137	32,740	22,109	646	257	361	1,683	1,420	1,400
Ala.	32,415	27,750	14,216	40	13	31	1,104	472	812
Miss.	31,306	23,709	13,357	54	14	23	2,831	567	1,668
Ark.	13,302	14,363	6,451	80	59	71	2,500	915	1,000
La.	11,239	10,277	6,424	---	---	---	773	277	336
Okla.	13,271	10,170	3,928	12,399	3,112	8,034	11,100	2,527	4,221
Tex.	27,616	20,531	19,018	10,548	2,154	2,943	11,769	4,337	9,200
Mont.	369	97	37	40,731	53,069	47,622	11,037	9,588	10,041
Idaho	683	829	844	9,212	9,872	11,773	4,497	4,653	5,161
Wyo.	318	109	121	2,820	2,700	3,269	3,466	3,802	3,236
Colo.	7,858	6,919	4,152	13,707	14,645	19,226	4,352	3,838	4,223
N.Mex.	1,236	525	392	1,122	197	129	389	130	148
Ariz.	246	223	315	91	69	72	122	111	172
Utah	81	100	91	3,583	3,996	2,764	1,394	1,018	1,113
Nev.	---	---	---	264	229	191	214	192	211
Wash.	222	176	278	11,393	8,325	11,276	3,750	3,002	2,924
Oreg.	391	362	367	4,947	4,724	4,937	4,490	3,231	4,496
Calif.	733	468	616	1,872	1,461	2,717	594	502	497
U.S.	2,053,378	1,892,173	2,173,205	381,912	334,518	399,412	820,959	845,476	791,661

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

**CROP REPORT**

as of  
**January 1, 1953**

**CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,  
January 9, 1953  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

**GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS JANUARY 1**

State	Barley			Rye			Hay		
	Average: :1942-51:	1952	1953	Average: :1942-51:	1952	1953	Average: :1942-51:	1952	1953
	Thousand bushels						Thousand tons		
Maine	88	138	73	---	---	---	535	549	578
N.H.	---	---	---	---	---	---	272	258	255
Vt.	45	22	21	---	---	---	900	912	865
Mass.	---	---	---	---	---	---	360	373	329
R.I.	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	31	32
Conn.	---	---	---	---	---	---	285	292	279
N.Y.	1,772	1,635	1,367	67	33	26	3,861	3,918	3,504
N.J.	170	342	285	51	25	15	276	304	298
Pa.	2,053	2,979	2,355	219	76	45	2,294	2,233	2,061
Ohio	297	212	238	234	95	45	2,513	2,428	2,317
Ind.	320	143	233	266	113	105	1,769	1,750	1,707
Ill.	495	292	227	138	112	79	2,912	3,268	3,021
Mich.	2,711	2,209	1,659	319	347	202	2,480	2,717	2,477
Wis.	5,232	4,975	2,105	600	502	273	4,832	6,523	5,956
Minn.	15,842	23,133	16,188	858	798	192	4,110	4,706	4,541
Iowa	862	450	331	81	40	32	4,250	5,280	4,653
Mo.	634	452	300	71	41	30	3,431	3,688	2,739
N.Dak.	30,097	30,713	23,169	2,226	748	315	2,432	2,400	2,527
S.Dak.	20,472	12,997	7,495	2,760	2,330	947	2,752	3,520	3,206
Nebr.	10,674	2,587	2,477	1,585	532	476	3,353	4,741	4,086
Kans.	4,906	758	573	221	91	102	1,895	2,184	1,349
Del.	106	136	102	17	19	10	67	59	58
Md.	780	988	915	49	24	24	408	423	434
Va.	993	1,128	1,310	96	55	36	1,119	1,149	1,232
W.Va.	150	137	165	18	6	5	778	807	761
N.C.	262	491	503	68	27	18	840	750	861
S.C.	70	72	97	20	12	6	296	263	289
Ga.	27	22	34	13	7	12	513	386	354
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	47	42	30
Ky.	549	322	341	34	16	23	1,675	1,526	1,362
Tenn.	288	225	187	36	14	9	1,446	1,050	851
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	504	338	332
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	669	488	436
Ark.	38	22	32	---	---	---	974	841	480
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	260	220	166
Okla.	1,560	67	182	151	25	230	1,076	1,042	825
Tex.	1,426	212	218	67	27	43	969	713	801
Mont.	11,262	7,590	7,470	210	49	25	2,479	2,150	2,324
Idaho	5,743	4,590	4,342	29	16	18	1,653	1,483	1,771
Wyo.	2,775	3,073	3,126	104	33	18	1,101	1,142	1,115
Colo.	9,792	6,011	5,470	317	76	76	1,686	1,459	1,574
N.Mex.	256	215	248	17	3	6	218	180	228
Ariz.	423	490	588	---	---	---	192	254	244
Utah	3,387	3,522	3,474	45	19	28	730	655	812
Nev.	426	357	352	---	---	---	467	356	335
Wash.	2,118	1,015	696	75	42	22	1,098	973	1,046
Oreg.	3,019	2,123	2,145	204	97	110	1,299	1,070	1,209
Calif.	4,907	7,201	8,084	31	22	24	1,430	1,194	1,483
U.S.	147,050	124,046	99,177	11,300	6,472	3,627	69,537	73,088	62,193



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
Washington, D. C.,  
January 9, 1953  
CROP REPORT  
as of  
January 1, 1953  
CROP REPORTING BOARD  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1 - CONTINUED

State	Soybeans			Flaxseed		
	Average 1943-51	1952	1953	Average 1948-51	1952	1953
			1,000 bushels			
N.Y.	117	88	36			
N.J.	153	162	144			
Pa.	248	243	152			
Ohio	6,927	8,542	7,445			
Ind.	8,973	14,566	12,318			
Ill.	19,351	33,299	19,579			
Mich.	851	1,255	699			
Wis.	309	383	392			
Minn.	3,453	8,105	7,681	3,585	3,362	2,830
Iowa	11,945	17,849	18,042			
Mo.	2,935	7,224	5,569			
N. Dak.	58	146	127	4,504	6,328	4,803
S. Dak.	171	478	574	1,769	1,604	1,822
Nebr.	228	472	549			
Kans.	659	1,686	1,546			
Del.	318	362	246			
Md.	341	554	338			
Va.	744	1,165	740			
W. Va.	9	6	5			
N. C.	1,346	1,733	1,196			
S. C.	147	571	451			
Ga.	74	110	118			
Fla.		4	12			
Ky.	522	618	565			
Tenn.	386	480	543			
Ala.	141	79	70			
Miss.	773	1,934	1,290			
Ark.	692	1,578	1,108			
La.	175	133	101			
Okla.	35	322	95			
Other States				744	356	265
U. S.	62,094	104,167	81,731	10,601	11,650	9,720

## Sorghum Grain

State	: Average :	:	:
	: 1945-51 :	1952	1953
	1,000 bushels		
Nebr.,	1,489	1,148	1,428
Kans.	16,712	20,058	10,195
Okla.,	5,887	6,372	1,487
Tex.,	27,987	20,952	8,200
Colo.,	2,075	1,374	448
N. Mex.,	1,731	852	406
Other States	2,434	1,718	1,742
U.S.	58,315	52,474	23,906

## CROP REPORT

as of

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Washington, D. C.,

January 9, 1953

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1941-50	Production 1/ 1950 : 1951		Indicated 1952
		Thousand boxes		
<u>ORANGES:</u>				
California, all	47,640	45,210	38,410	42,600
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	17,779	14,610	12,600	14,600
Valencias	29,861	30,600	25,810	28,000
Florida, all	49,940	67,300	78,600	76,000
Early and Midseason 3/	27,110	36,800	43,800	42,000
Valencias	22,830	30,500	34,800	34,000
Texas, all	3,621	2,700	300	1,000
Early and Midseason 2/	2,280	1,800	200	700
Valencias	1,341	900	100	300
Arizona, all	992	1,400	730	1,000
Navels and Miscellaneous 2/	510	650	350	500
Valencias	483	750	380	500
Louisiana, all 2/	314	300	50	50
5 States 4/	102,507	116,910	118,090	120,650
Total Early and Midseason 5/	47,992	54,160	57,000	57,850
Total Valencias	54,515	62,750	61,090	62,800
<u>TANGERINES:</u>				
Florida	4,100	4,800	4,500	4,700
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	106,607	121,710	122,590	125,350
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>				
Florida, all	28,140	33,200	36,000	32,000
Seedless	12,490	15,800	17,700	16,500
Other	15,650	17,400	18,300	15,500
Texas, all	16,772	7,500	200	400
Arizona, all	3,344	3,150	2,140	2,700
California, all	2,966	2,730	2,160	2,340
Desert Valleys	1,175	1,160	630	760
Other	1,792	1,570	1,530	1,580
4 States 4/	51,222	46,580	40,500	37,440
<u>LEMONS:</u>				
California 4/	12,614	13,450	12,800	13,100
<u>LIMES:</u>				
Florida 4/	204	280	260	300

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes); 1950 -1,100; 1951 -1,700; 1952--2,000.

4/Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.



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**January 9, 1953**  
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**MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/**

State and Division	Average 1942-51	1951	1952	1953
		Pounds		
Me.	13.2	15.0	14.7	15.6
N.H.	15.7	18.0	17.8	18.4
Vt.	14.2	17.2	16.8	17.1
Mass.	16.7	17.9	17.0	18.0
Conn.	17.1	18.5	18.4	17.3
N.Y.	17.4	19.0	19.7	21.2
N.J.	19.5	21.0	21.7	21.6
Pa.	16.4	17.9	19.6	19.8
N. Atl.	16.80	18.61	19.47	19.90
Ohio	14.7	16.1	16.9	17.8
Ind.	13.5	14.5	14.8	15.8
Ill.	14.7	15.5	14.9	17.2
Mich.	16.8	18.5	18.9	20.2
Wis.	15.9	17.4	16.7	18.3
E. N. Cent.	15.46	16.72	16.65	18.20
Minn.	16.7	18.2	17.7	19.8
Iowa	14.6	16.1	14.8	16.2
Mo.	9.5	11.2	10.2	10.6
N. Dak.	11.4	11.6	12.0	13.8
S. Dak.	10.6	11.3	11.4	11.9
Nebr.	13.2	14.0	13.6	14.8
Kans.	13.0	14.6	14.0	14.5
W. N. Cent.	13.23	14.86	13.99	15.56
Md.	14.7	16.0	16.4	16.8
Va.	11.9	13.1	14.2	15.0
W. Va.	10.0	10.3	10.9	11.0
N. C.	11.3	12.5	12.6	12.6
S. C.	10.5	11.5	12.0	10.8
Ga.	8.5	9.4	9.4	9.0
S. Atl.	11.27	12.23	12.81	12.80
Ky.	9.9	10.7	10.7	10.2
Tenn.	9.2	9.3	9.5	10.3
Ala.	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.4
Miss.	6.6	7.3	6.3	7.7
Ark.	7.0	7.0	6.4	7.0
Okla.	8.9	10.2	10.3	9.4
Tex.	7.6	7.7	8.5	8.5
S. Cent.	8.28	8.63	8.85	9.00
Mont.	12.8	13.3	12.9	13.7
Idaho	16.2	18.4	17.9	17.6
Wyo.	13.6	16.2	16.3	16.0
Colo.	14.0	15.2	15.6	15.9
Utah	16.8	18.1	20.1	20.5
Wash.	16.0	17.6	19.6	19.2
Oreg.	13.3	14.3	14.3	14.1
Calif.	17.4	18.6	18.2	19.8
West.	15.32	16.72	17.58	17.62
U.S.	13.32	14.62	14.66	15.48

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of January 1, 1953

Washington, D. C.,  
January 9, 1953  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on : and :hand during December:	Eggs per : 100 layers	Total eggs produced : During December:Jan. to Dec.incl.
Division	1951 : 1952 : Thousands	1951 : 1952 : Number	1951 : 1952 : Millions
Me.	3,642 3,802	1,525 1,643	56 62 612 663
N.H.	2,515 2,476	1,600 1,717	40 43 424 435
Vt.	896 888	1,612 1,745	14 15 156 169
Mass.	5,242 5,114	1,643 1,795	86 92 991 925
R.I.	598 582	1,658 1,767	10 10 108 107
Conn.	3,652 3,500	1,668 1,755	61 61 633 643
N.Y.	13,930 13,919	1,476 1,618	206 225 2,168 2,368
N.J.	14,080 14,856	1,404 1,516	198 225 2,358 2,503
Pa.	21,532 22,847	1,327 1,513	286 346 3,330 3,683
N.Atl.	66,087 67,984	1,448 1,587	957 1,079 10,780 11,496
Ohio	17,245 17,190	1,389 1,488	240 256 2,687 2,795
Ind.	16,192 16,918	1,321 1,476	214 250 2,590 2,758
Ill.	19,708 19,310	1,234 1,376	243 266 2,989 3,133
Mich.	10,106 10,064	1,426 1,510	144 152 1,603 1,596
Wis.	13,625 13,232	1,457 1,556	199 206 2,228 2,225
E.N.Cent.	76,876 76,714	1,353 1,473	1,040 1,130 12,097 12,507
Minn.	23,991 22,585	1,519 1,587	364 358 3,842 3,851
Iowa	29,360 29,310	1,426 1,469	419 431 4,773 4,863
Mo.	17,226 16,618	1,079 1,159	186 193 2,685 2,583
N.Dak.	3,850 3,754	1,004 1,178	39 44 530 594
S.Dak.	7,793 7,528	1,076 1,209	84 91 1,176 1,250
Nebr.	11,768 10,764	1,249 1,280	147 138 1,781 1,758
Kans.	12,510 11,593	1,172 1,212	147 141 1,933 1,926
W.N.Cent.	106,498 102,157	1,301 1,367	1,386 1,396 16,720 16,825
Del.	918 896	1,048 1,057	10 9 132 138
Md.	3,440 3,364	1,035 1,110	36 37 522 515
Va.	7,636 7,312	1,104 1,265	84 92 1,144 1,149
W.Va.	3,217 3,051	1,004 1,141	32 35 515 480
N.C.	9,252 9,108	949 1,017	88 93 1,233 1,336
S.C.	3,630 3,634	713 750	26 27 465 462
Ga.	5,930 5,874	806 890	48 52 793 828
Fla.	2,729 2,626	992 1,123	27 30 357 377
S.Atl.	36,712 35,865	955 1,046	351 375 5,161 5,285
Ky.	8,533 8,662	942 1,079	80 93 1,194 1,244
Tenn.	7,753 7,700	775 893	60 69 1,010 1,023
Ala.	5,622 5,532	701 732	39 40 719 732
Miss.	5,186 5,250	657 812	34 43 625 649
Ark.	5,574 5,001	542 632	30 32 728 695
La.	3,167 2,960	626 614	20 18 378 385
Okla.	7,827 6,932	1,079 1,066	84 74 1,160 1,123
Tex.	19,378 18,498	930 936	180 173 2,639 2,921
S.Cent.	63,050 60,225	836 894	527 542 8,453 8,792
Mont.	1,626 1,613	1,228 1,271	20 21 233 254
Idaho	1,686 1,653	1,364 1,383	23 23 267 271
Wyo.	674 658	1,070 1,240	7 8 108 105
Colo.	2,680 2,495	1,014 1,097	27 27 387 412
N.Mex.	897 822	986 1,011	9 8 123 115
Ariz.	531 518	1,023 1,190	5 6 81 79
Utah	2,662 2,577	1,345 1,302	36 34 446 441
Nev.	180 180	1,132 1,209	2 2 27 27
Wash.	4,359 4,300	1,702 1,643	74 71 715 782
Oreg.	3,136 3,056	1,513 1,538	47 47 516 552
Calif.	20,280 21,026	1,389 1,398	282 294 3,243 3,550
West.	38,711 38,898	1,374 1,391	532 541 6,145 6,582
U.S.	387,974 382,253	1,235 1,325	4,793 5,063 59,358 61,473





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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